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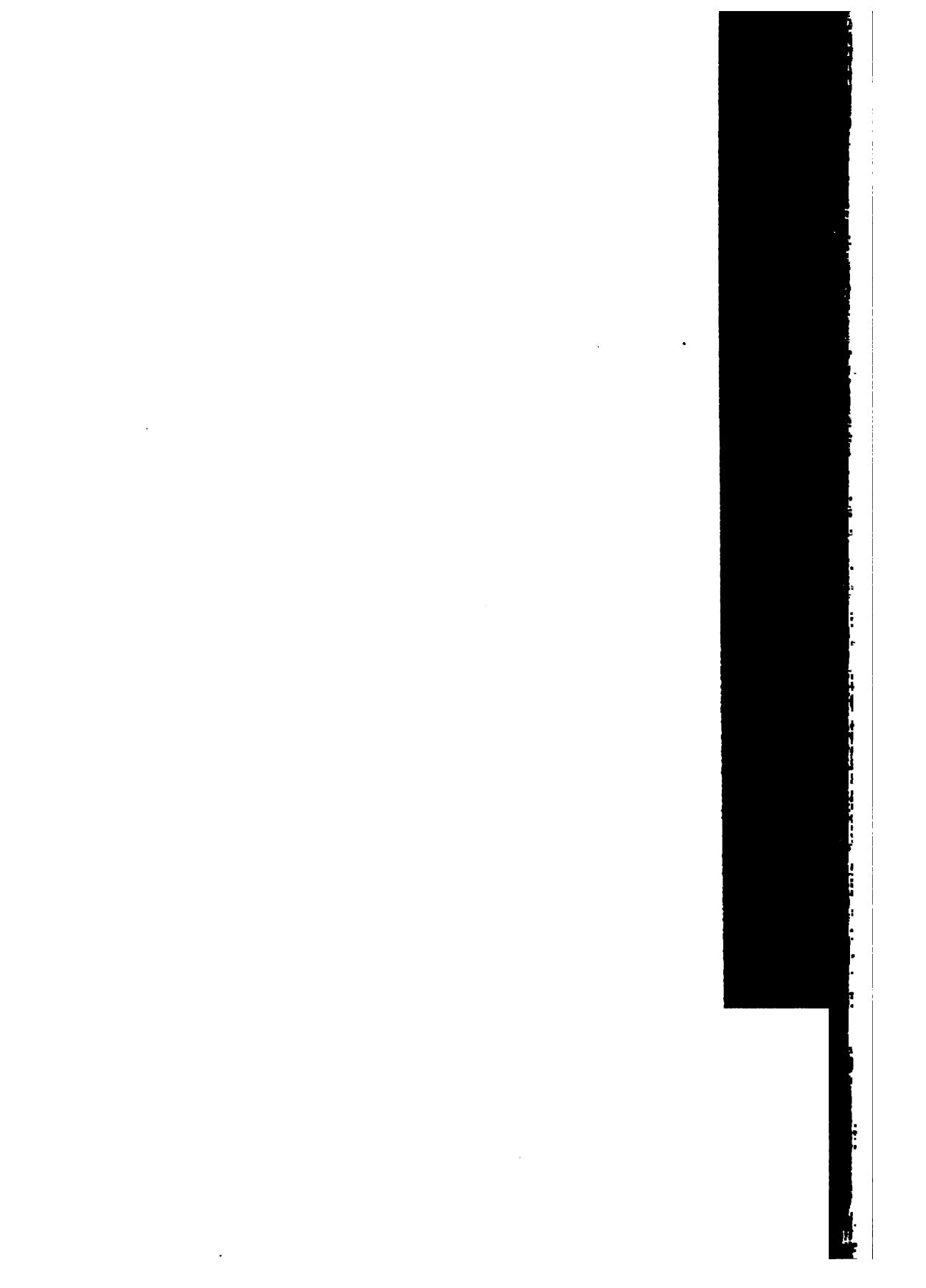
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# PAYMENT OF PENSIONS MONTHLY

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## HEARINGS

*U.S. Congress. House, BEFORE THE*

✓ COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON

**H. R. 7539**

A BILL PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF PENSIONS  
MONTHLY ON THE FOURTH DAY OF EACH MONTH,  
BEGINNING NOT LATER THAN JULY, 1920

---

JULY 24, 1919



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WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1919

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

UNITED STATES.

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

CHARLES E. FULLER, of Illinois, *Chairman.*

JOHN W. LANGLEY, of Kentucky.	EDWARD D. HAYS, of Missouri.
MOSES P. KINKAID, of Nebraska.	ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, of Ohio.
REUBEN L. HASKELL, of New York.	WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK, of Ohio.
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EDWIN D. RICKETTS, of Ohio.	WILLIAM T. BLAND, of Missouri.
WILLIS J. HULINGS, of Pennsylvania.	PATRICK McLANE, of Pennsylvania.
FRANK T. MORAN, <i>Clerk.</i>	
EDWIN A. LOOP, <i>Assistant Clerk.</i>	
JAMES F. SPOERER, <i>Stenographer.</i>	
H. M. VANDERVORT, <i>Examiner.</i>	

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## PAYMENT OF PENSIONS MONTHLY.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, July 24, 1919.

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m., Hon. Charles E. Fuller (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order. This meeting has been called principally for a hearing on two or three matters referred to at the last meeting. First, we will take up the bill of Mr. Bland, of Indiana, providing for the payment of pensions monthly, H. R. 7539, introduced July 18, 1919, and referred to this committee.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That payment of pensions shall be made monthly, on the fourth day of each month, beginning not later than July, 1920.*

SEC. 2. That \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for clerk hire and for the purchase and installation, repair, and exchange of adding machines, addressing machines, typewriters, check-signing machines, and other labor-saving devices, furniture, filing cabinets, records, stationery, supplies, and such other incidentals as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized to employ, in accordance with the civil-service laws, the necessary number of clerks to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. That space in the Pension Office Building now occupied for other purposes be made available for use of the Bureau of Pensions so that it may have sufficient room to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

In regard to this matter, I have received a great many letters from old soldiers and soldiers' widows, and they are very anxious to have some provision made so that pensions shall be paid monthly. They claim that it would be a very great advantage to them, because they are compelled with the high cost of everything now, to go into debt until they get their pensions; they claim they have to pay more, and if they had the money it would be a great saving to them if they could have the payments made monthly instead of quarterly as at present.

Congressman Hayden also introduced a bill some time ago and requested me to submit the matter to the Secretary of the Interior for his opinion, which I did, and received from him a few days ago the following letter, which the clerk will read:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, July 22, 1919.

MY DEAR MR. FULLER: Answering your communication of July 12, 1919, submitting for my consideration, at the request of Congressman Carl Hayden, H. R. 464, and asking for a report thereon, I have the honor to inform you that I have examined

and considered the same. It contains the provision, that on and after the 1st day of January, 1920, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay all pensions monthly.

I am informed that in section 7 of bill H. R. 7022, by Hon. Charles E. Fuller, there is the same provision.

Without an appropriation for the purchase of necessary appliances and payment for additional clerks, this legislation would be unavailing.

As early as 1913, I announced that if those on the pension roll desired the payment of pensions monthly, I would regard it favorably, and the Commissioner of Pensions made that announcement to the Ohio State encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Ohio in the same year, but on being submitted to a vote of the delegates, the proposition was voted down. Afterwards it was submitted to the national encampment at Chattanooga, where it did not receive favorable consideration.

The Commissioner of Pensions on June 16, 1919, attended the Ohio State encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Lima, Ohio, and the delegates present voted unanimously in favor of the payment of pensions monthly.

With the proper amount of help and material, it is feasible to pay pensions monthly.  
Cordially yours,

FRANKLIN K. LANE, *Secretary.*

HON. CHARLES E. FULLER,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Bland, we will hear from you anything you wish to present. It was principally to consider bill H. R. 7539 that the meeting was called.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. That bill provides machinery for carrying out the provisions of the act. I would like to have Mr. Saltzgaber make a statement with reference to this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Commissioner, we would be very glad to hear from you on the subject.

Mr. SHERWOOD. I was at an encampment where Mr. Saltzgaber approved of this paying monthly for pensioners, and when we got back here it was reported to the Pension Office for an estimate of the extra cost. Do you remember how much they said it would cost?

Mr. LANGLEY. Something over a million dollars. We decided to report the bill favorably, and when these facts were brought to the attention of the committee, it was reconsidered on the motion of Mr. Russell of Missouri. As far as I am concerned I think it is all right.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. Let us hear from Col. Saltzgaber as to what it would cost now. He will make a statement.

Mr. SHERWOOD. I do not think the Colonel knew when he was at the Grand Army encampment what it would cost.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us hear from the commissioner.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. GAYLORD M. SALTZGABER, COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Mr. SALTZGABER. In the report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, I said this on the subject of the monthly payment of pensions:

This subject has been discussed throughout the country at large, and the old soldiers themselves have given expression to their desire in that matter. I found a great division of sentiment on the subject. At a meeting of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Chattanooga, Tenn., in September, 1913, the commander in chief suggested that it would be a great benefit to the pensioners if their pensions could be sent to them monthly instead of quarterly. I took occasion to say to them there and elsewhere that the Secretary of the Interior was in sympathy with the old soldiers and would be in favor of the payment of pensions monthly, if that would be helpful to them, and that the commissioner took the same stand. The cost to the Government would be no more for the pensions. For the preparation of

rolls, checks, and otherwise the labor necessary for such a change would probably require an addition of from 50 to 75 clerks, and the expense, although difficult to estimate, would amount to a large sum. Although much time has elapsed since the subject was first discussed, there seems to be no general demand among the soldiers themselves for a change in the present method.

I think that was true at that time. As Gen. Sherwood says, I attended the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington Court House, Ohio, in the year 1913, and was rather enthusiastic about the subject myself, because I had been commander of our post at home, and I knew that so many of the comrades had no means at all except the pensions upon which to live, and when the three months' pension came to them they paid up their debts and lived extravagantly at that time. Then near the close of the three months' period they found it very difficult to procure the necessary supplies for living. I mean by that there was a flush time with many who were improvident and then the hard time later; necessarily so. With the women I think there was a greater proportion that were required to use their credit and lived wholly upon the pensions that were given to them by the Government.

Now, when I suggested to them at the encampment at Washington Court House that the pensions ought to be paid monthly and that we were willing to do that somebody said "No," and there were hundreds of noes, and I asked the commander if I might submit it to the encampment and he said yes. I did submit it and the noes were in the majority. I was very much disappointed because I felt that the larger number of soldiers throughout the United States would want the payments monthly. But, of course, then I dropped the subject, but I was informed that those who attended such conventions were those who were financially able, and that the poor fellows who would be benefited by the monthly payments were not there did not have the means to go there.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. Do you not think also the monthly pay of soldiers of this war has caused many to be in favor of the monthly payment to the old soldiers, on account of that compensation payment, to soldiers of the present war?

Mr. SALTZGABER. I know that is true. I had before me one day a woman who was entitled to a pension because she had been married to a Civil War soldier, and she afterwards married a man who enlisted in this war. She married him in November and he died in December while in the service. She was entitled to compensation at the same rate at which we would have allowed a pension of \$25 a month. She said to me she would take the compensation in preference because there she would get monthly payments.

Mr. SHERWOOD. What does your July report show? This you have read from covered, I presume, the pensions of the Mexican War, Indian War, widows, and everything. What is the aggregate pensions of widows and all? I have not seen your report for the 1st of July.

Mr. SALTZGABER. We have not made it yet, General; but I think I can give you the figures.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Widows and all, all told?

Mr. SALTZGABER. The total number on the roll now is 624,427.

Mr. SHERWOOD. That includes the Mexican War?

Mr. SALTZGABER. Everybody. The number of widows is 303,311.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. I have a statement on that subject right here from the Pension Department, saying there are 625,000 pensioners, and 270,000 are persons who rendered service in the Civil War, and some 290,000 are widows of that war.

Mr. TAYLOR. That was based on an old report made prior to the 30th of June. The commissioner's statement is correct and will appear in the annual report.

Mr. SALTZGABER. And the surer information.

Mr. HULINGS. It is what it was three or four months ago.

Mr. SALTZGABER. We pay more money now than we ever did before. This year we have paid much more than \$220,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Commissioner, can you give the committee an estimate as to what the additional expense would be?

Mr. SHERWOOD. Colonel, if this bill should become a law, would it require an additional force of clerks in your department?

Mr. SALTZGABER. Yes, sir.

Mr. LANGLEY. I have been under the impression, Mr. Commissioner, that the force of the Pension Office was a little bit top-heavy, and that you would have to reduce the force in the near future. Is that correct?

Mr. SALTZGABER. No. Everybody is profitably busy in the Pension Office.

Mr. LANGLEY. And will be for some time?

Mr. SALTZGABER. Yes; I think so. You know, Mr. Langley, that we have a great many persons who are quite aged, and of course, they do not render much service to the Government, but they are still retained on the rolls, but everybody who is able to work, and in fact, all who are working, are working to the extent of their ability.

Mr. LANGLEY. The retirement bill would aid that situation to a large extent.

Mr. SALTZGABER. The retirement bill would enable us to dispose of them very well and this will put us in shape to dispose of that work, I was about to say, in answer to all of those questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed in your own way.

Mr. SALTZGABER. When this report was made I said it would probably require an addition of 50 to 75 clerks, but at that time we had 150 clerks more than we have now. We now say that it would take an addition of 200 clerks for an average of six months. That is if we install the monthly payment or got ready for it by July 1, 1920. My idea is that if this legislation is adopted it will be adopted in response to the sentiment that shows it is the right thing to do, and, therefore, the people will want it just as soon as we can possibly do it. My notion is that it will require 200 clerks, at least six months of this year, that is the estimate we have made. I would not want all of them at one time, because they would all be too raw, but to take them on from time to time so as to drill them and make profitable use of them. At the time this was talked about, in 1915, it was estimated that it would cost over a million dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Each year?

Mr. SALTZGABER. Each year that additional cost. Now, Mr. Taylor, our disbursing clerk, who I think is very competent, believes that we will be able to do it for an additional expenditure this year, now on to July 1 next year, of \$200,000.

Mr. LANGLEY. Would that be the approximate cost each year or would it be less in the succeeding years?

Mr. SALTZGABER. The approximate cost each year. Of course, if the clerks' retirement bill becomes a law and we get that work, that might add a little something, but not much. With this force we would be able to take care of that without any additional clerks.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. To be specific, how many clerks have you now in the Pension Department?

Mr. SALTZGABER. Altogether we have 904. I will ask Mr. Taylor, if you do not object, to give you the figures to justify the estimate we have made of \$200,000, and he will tell you about the clerks in the Finance Division and the Disbursing Division who have to do with this extra payment.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. It is better to let Mr. Taylor make his statement now. I have requested Mr. Saltzgaber, and Mr. Taylor especially, to make a detailed, definite report as to the number of clerks, etc.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Was this bill considered and reported separately?

The CHAIRMAN. We have not done anything about it.

Mr. SHERWOOD. My bill provides for monthly payments.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. We will be glad to hear your statement, Mr. Taylor.

#### **STATEMENT OF MR. GUY O. TAYLOR, DISBURSING CLERK, PENSION OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.**

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I heartily agree with the statements the commissioner has made in regard to the payments to pensioners monthly. We get hundreds of letters from pensioners telling of their condition and urging us to send their pensions to them monthly. That is especially true among the widows. Most of the widows now get \$25 per month. They wait three months in order to get \$75, and most all bills are due in 30 days, and it is hard for them to get the merchants to credit them for a longer time than that. There are a great many letters coming to us that tell us of these things.

When these estimates were made upon the bill Mr. Bland has introduced, it was found that it would necessitate the procuring of a good deal of new machinery; that machinery, however, will do for a good many years. It will not mean that we will have to get machinery every year, but in order to make the preparations to commence the payments monthly, we think that we will have to expend about \$46,000 for machinery. That includes check-cutting machines, signographs, addressographs, graphotypes, card-index machines, and desks for the additional force of clerks that would necessarily have to be employed. We have at present about 50 desks in the Pension Bureau not being used. If we added 200 clerks, it would mean we would have to purchase 150 desks. All of these items are included in the amount of \$46,000. We think that we would be ready to commence making monthly payments about the 1st of January. If we did that we would have to have the 200 additional clerks for six months, at an average annual salary of \$1,200. That would amount to \$120,000.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. While you are talking about 200 additional clerks, the question will be raised if you have 200 clerks on the pay roll you will never be willing to take them off. What would you say to that question?

Mr. TAYLOR. I would think it would be necessary to employ that many clerks permanently. Probably after we got well started we would not need so many as they would become more proficient and with the additional machinery we could profitably work with a fewer number of clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. You sometimes have temporary clerks, employed without being enrolled all the time.

Mr. TAYLOR. We have not had for some time.

The CHAIRMAN. Several years ago quite a number were employed, were they not?

Mr. TAYLOR. The last appropriation providing for temporary clerks in the Pension Bureau expired June 30, 1913. Since that date no temporary clerks have been employed.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. Is there any way of appropriating so as to employ these 200 clerks for a given length of time, so when this appropriation was used those clerks would be discontinued?

Mr. TAYLOR. That would follow under the provisions of this bill the way it is written now, Mr. Bland.

Mr. SALTZGABER. If they were continued, it would be necessary to submit our estimates for their continuance, by a provision in the annual appropriation bill.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. I was thinking you might pay them out of some other fund.

Mr. TAYLOR. If they were continued into another year, ending July 30, 1921, there would have to be provision made by an appropriation.

Mr. Langley. Under the legislative bill, would it be necessary to continue?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; I think 200 clerks would be necessary, but perhaps 150 would do after we got started.

Mr. SALTZGABER. That would not be any more than we had three years ago.

Mr. TAYLOR. Under the provisions of this bill we would be required to perform the work in one month which is now done in three months.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. You say the number of clerks when you get this machinery and put it in operation would not require any more clerks than you had in the Pension Department three years ago.

Mr. SALTZGABER. I want you to notice what Mr. Taylor said. That is very convincing. That is, they do now three months' work in the time they would have to do one in one month.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. Have you made an estimate of the number of adding machines?

Mr. SALTZGABER. Give them your detailed statement.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. Would you like to insert that in the record?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

*Estimate of expenditures to June 30, 1920, for installing monthly pension payment system.*

1 check cutting machine to be made by Benj. Stickney, mechanical expert, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	\$1,300.00
3 10-pen signographs, at \$1,000 each.....	3,000.00
10 automatic addressographs, at \$1,600 each.....	16,000.00
10 addressographs, model F 1, \$175; motor, \$50; check-listing attachment, \$35; long arm, \$30; lister, \$30; cut-off, \$2; each \$322.....	3,220.00
10 graphotypes, at \$385 each.....	3,850.00
1 card index machine.....	300.00
1 sealing machine.....	250.00
4 adding machines, Burroughs 9 bank duplex, at \$467 each.....	1,868.00
200 desks (50 of which are now in the Pension Bureau and obtainable for use), which if obtained through the General Supply Committee will each cost \$38, \$5,700; listed in schedule at \$42 each.....	6,300.00
200 chairs; if obtained through the General Supply Committee, each \$8, \$1,600; if procured on schedule, each \$9.25.....	1,850.00
25 12-inch electric fans, at \$20.44 each.....	511.00
Additional schedule paper required for 1920.....	841.28
Additional vouchers required for 1920.....	260.60
Additional envelopes required for 1920.....	4,674.45
Additional stationery required for 1920.....	1,500.00
Additional postage required for foreign mail for 1920.....	473.79
 Total.....	46,199.12
200 clerks for 6 months.....	120,000.00
 Total.....	166,199.12

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. That is for equipment.

Mr. TAYLOR. Equipment and clerks.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. And the amount added for salaries would be what?

Mr. TAYLOR. If we employed 200 clerks for six months at an average salary of \$1,200 per annum, it would amount to \$120,000.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. Would there be any reason for asking for an appropriation of \$200,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. It could be reduced \$25,000.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. Making it \$175,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is safe to say it could be done for \$175,000.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. How do you make your estimate on that?

Mr. TAYLOR. For clerk hire, \$120,000; for machinery, equipment, stationery, etc., \$46,199.12.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Taylor, this bill provides for the payment of these monthly pensions on the fourth day of each month. Would it be more convenient if they were paid on different days of each month so the work could be divided up?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; it would be less convenient because ever since the pension system was established checks have been paid on the fourth day of the month, and it would cause confusion to make the change.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. You think it would have to be a certain day?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think it would not be wise to change the day.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean if they could be paid on different days so as to divide the work up in the Pension Bureau?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; it is better that the date remain as it is, as most of the pensions are paid on the date they become due.

Mr. LANGLEY. This thought has occurred to me, making estimates for additional machines, check-cutting machines, etc., does that mean that the equipment in that line you have now is required to be in constant use during the whole three months?

Mr. TAYLOR. No.

Mr. LANGLEY. I wondered if you could use some of that equipment all the time and save some of that.

Mr. TAYLOR. The machinery is not used constantly but it is necessary to issue the checks within a short time; for that reason we must be well equipped with machinery. During the remainder of the month we are busy making schedules, preparing vouchers, accounts, etc.

Mr. LANGLEY. You could not put them into constant use?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not very well.

Mr. LANGLEY. Because of these other details?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. Through consultation with Mr. Tieman this bill was presented to me in this form after my request. I take it you and the commissioner are thoroughly familiar with the provisions of this bill?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. And its terms meet with your approval?

Mr. TAYLOR. They do.

The CHAIRMAN. The only question would be the question of expense?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, it would be advisable to do it provided the expenses were not considered too much?

Mr. HULINGS. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me from what I have heard here that there is a unanimity or nearly a majority of opinion among the old soldiers that they would rather have the quarterly payments.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think so.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. I think you are in error.

Mr. HULINGS. The commissioner has said at some national encampment they voted it down.

Mr. TAYLOR. That was a number of years ago.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. In the present war, they are being paid compensation monthly, and, as the commissioner says, those fellows who go away to the conventions are flush, but many others who can not go, get paid every three months.

Mr. HULINGS. I suppose there is something in that. But if quarterly payments coming four times a year makes flush times, when they are disposed to be a little bit improvident, you will just make monthly flush times, will you not?

The CHAIRMAN. I have a letter from one widow who was complaining a good deal about how difficult it was to get along on the payment of \$25 a month. She said she had just one square meal once in three months—when she got her pension check—and I would like to have it, if possible, so she could have a square meal at least once a month.

Mr. LANGLEY. My observation of the pensioners in my section of Kentucky is that the sentiment is in favor of monthly payments. Nearly all of them are dependent upon their pensions and if they can

get it each month they can go to the store and purchase on a cash basis without getting it charged; so they can do better than if they have to have credit for three months.

The CHAIRMAN. Some of them complain that they can not get credit at all because they have to wait so long and the chances are they may die and the merchant will lose the account and they will not credit them at all. Others claim they had to get credit and they had to pay an exorbitant price because of the longer time. One pensioner said to me, with a monthly system of pensions it would be worth to him at least \$25 a year.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, there is an additional reason that a person receiving \$75 in one lump sum is very much richer for the time than if he received \$25, and he spends it liberally.

Mr. HULINGS. Mr. Chairman, the burden that is on the Pension Office largely, I fancy, is to pay these pension checks every three months. They have 800 clerks there to do it and from all I have seen that is one of the departments in the whole Government where people earn their money. If we are going to make that payment three times as often, how do you figure out that only 150 clerks additional will be necessary?

The CHAIRMAN. Remember there is very much more to do in the Pension Bureau than merely the payment of pensions. They have to adjudicate and pass upon the claims.

Mr. TAYLOR. Of the total present force only about 167 are engaged in making pension checks. The rest are mostly engaged in adjudicating claims.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. A large number is necessary on claims.

Mr. TAYLOR. The compensation for soldiers of the late war is paid monthly. The allotments that are paid to soldiers are paid monthly. Insurance will be paid monthly. There should be monthly payment to veterans of the Civil War, and their widows.

The CHAIRMAN. Most people that work in a shop require payment more than once a month.

Mr. HULINGS. Every two weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we had better have an executive session of the committee before we vote out any bill, and study the matter carefully.

Mr. SALTZGABER. In answer to the suggestion of Gen. Hulings, I might say I attended the encampment in Ohio last month, in June, the proposition was again submitted and discussed and they voted unanimously in favor of monthly payment of pensions.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no doubt about the sentiment among the soldiers in favor of monthly payments.

Mr. SHERWOOD. I am getting about 100 letters a day from soldiers. Two years ago, in February, in one week I received 3,000 letters; another week, 800 letters. Of the letters I am receiving now they are all without exception for an increase. They say the purchasing power of a dollar is about 40 cents, and these poor old fellows can not live on their pensions. The question is this, whether we better spend this money for clerk hire for monthly payments, or to increase the pension.

The CHAIRMAN. I am for both. Is there anything further on this matter?

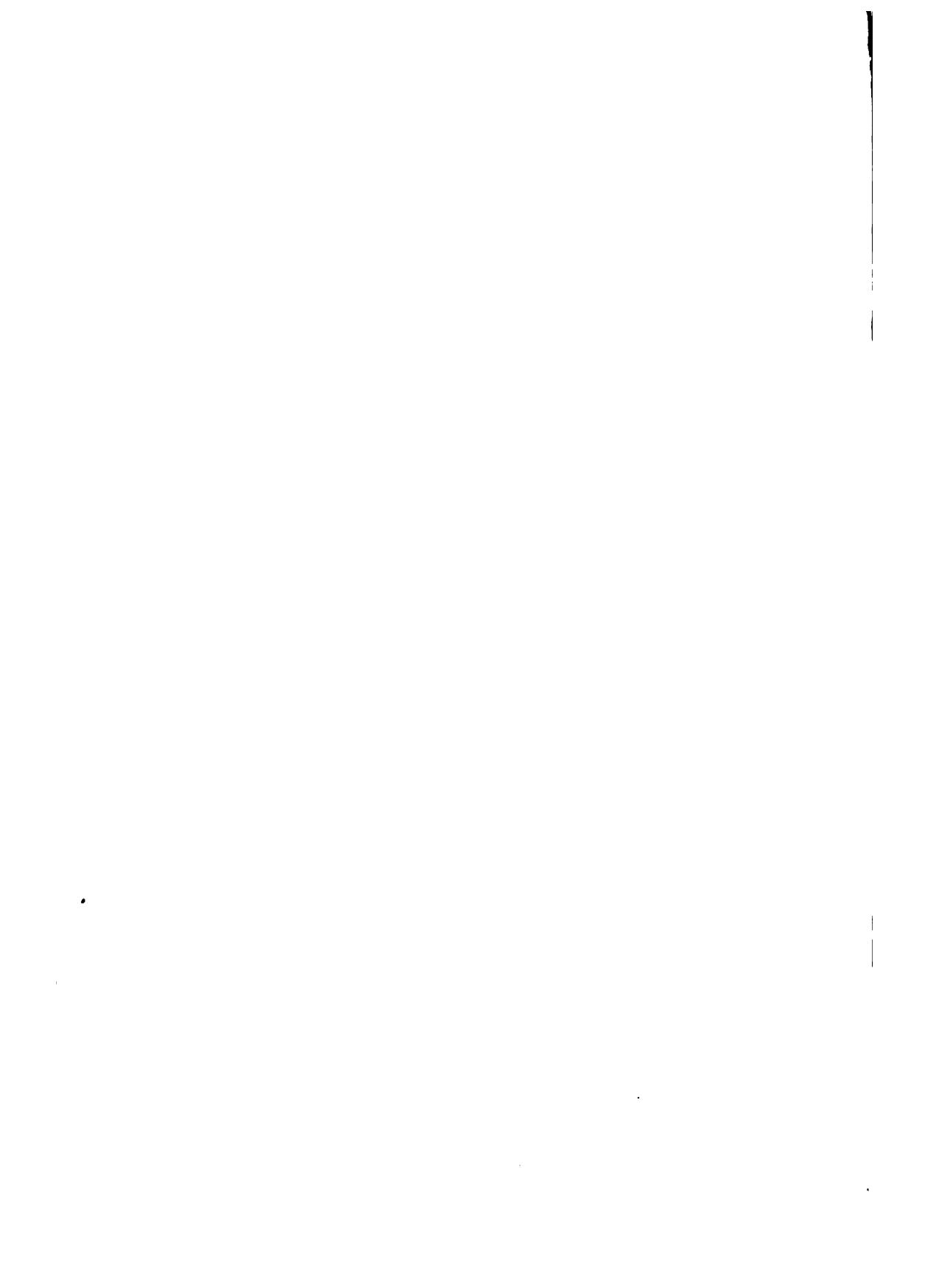
Mr. SHERWOOD. I have, in my district, five Grand Army posts, including the Toledo Post, and they have had this matter up. All have passed resolutions for an increase; none of them for monthly payment. That is my experience.

The CHAIRMAN. I have had a great many letters both ways. So far as I have heard they all think there should be an increase in the rate of pensions, and that payments should be made each month.

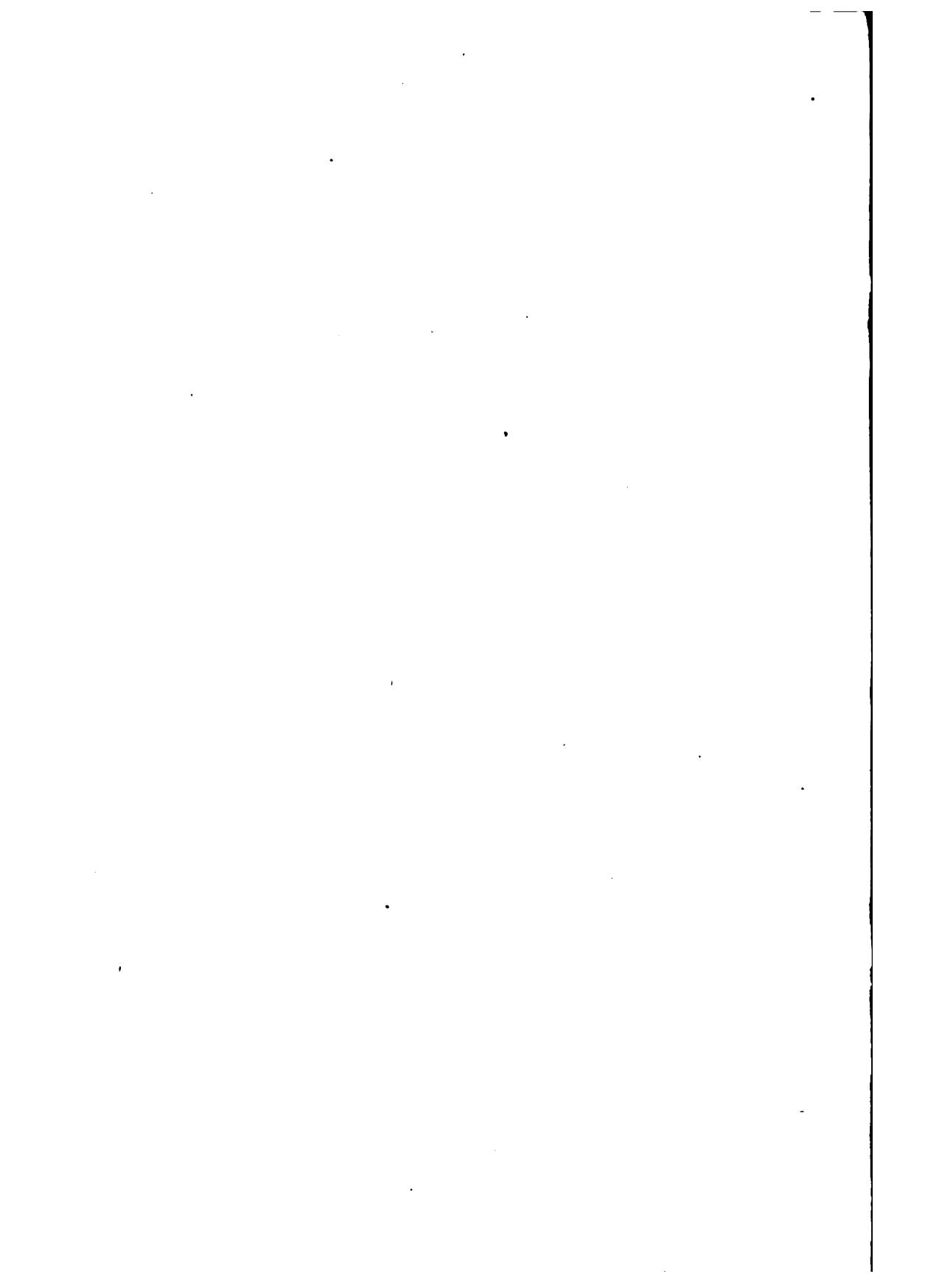
(Thereupon, at 10.45 o'clock a. m., the committee went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.)

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